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Labor Party Influence

1. In late 1951 graduates of central or national Labor Party schools received appointments to important posts in the North Korean government or the provincial North Korean labor Party structure. Graduates of regional or provincial party schools received appointments to posts in the county party structure. The graduates of the central or national schools were to determine covertly the political thinking of the persons in the unit to which they were being assigned.
2. Applicants to the North Korean political-military schools, such as the Seoul Political Academy or the KIM Ch'aek School, were required to have a perfect labor party record. Graduates were given the rank of senior lieutenant or above and attached to the North Korean army as political officers. Students at the KIM Ch'aek School were more carefully selected and received more advanced assignments than students at the Seoul Academy. Students at the Seoul Academy, who were mostly refugees from South Korea, were trained as political security officers to operate behind the advancing North Korean army.¹ One group at the academy, known as the Special Squad (T'ok Yoi P'an), received instruction in intelligence and guerrilla activity. All members of this latter group were being dispatched to South Korea.²

Central Party School

3. Students at the central party school in mid-1951 included the following persons: 3

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AN Pong-ho (1344/7685/3185)
 AN Yong-sun (1344/3057/7311)⁴
 CHO Song-ku (6392/5110/0046)⁵
 CHO Tae-won (6392/1123/0337)⁵
 HAN Pong-su (7281/7685/3178)
 HONG Song-hwan (3163/2052/3562)
 KIM Ch'ang-sik (6855/2490/2784)⁵
 KIM Ch'ang-su (6855/2490/3178)⁴
 KIM Chun-ku (6855/0193/0046)
 KIM Myong-tong (6855/2494/2639)
 NA Pok-su (5012/4395/3178)
 PAK T'ae-su (2613/3141/3178)
 O Myong-tong (0702/2494/2639)
 O Song-yong (0702/5110/ -)
 SONG Pyong-sok (1345/3521/4258)
 YI Chi-un (2621/5728/7189)
 YI Kwan-yong (2621/1401/1369)
 YI Sok-kyong (2621/4258/0079)
 YIM Chin-tong (1670/0719/2639)
 YU Chom-tong (2692/7220/2639)
 YO Il-su (2692/0001/3178)

KIM Ch'aek Military School

4. In mid-December 1951 CHANG Ik-hwan (1728/4135/3562) was commander of the KIM Ch'aek Military School. All students who attended the Central Party School in the list above excepting NA Pok-su and PAK T'ae-su attended the KIM Ch'aek Military School. KIM Nam-sik (6855/0589/2784),⁵ PAK T'ae-sik (2613/3141/3784), PAK Chong-t'ae (2613/6945/3141), SONG Chun-sop, SONG Pyong-kyu (1345/3521/0964), and YI Tong-sik (2621/2639/2784) also attended the KIM Ch'aek Military School.

Seoul Political Academy

5. In August 1951 SONG Il-un (1345/0044/3178) was principal of the Seoul Political Academy.⁶ SIN Ch'ang-sik (2947/2490/2784) was director of the Academy's military department and YI Ki-sop director of the administration department. Instructors included CH'OE Song-hak (1508/5110/7729), party organization; HAN Kuk-to (7281, 0948/6670), party history; CH'OE Ryong-ch'un (1508/0079/2504), Marxism-Leninism; and YI Kwan-sul (2621/1401/6615), guerrilla warfare.

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6. On 20 July 1951 on the grounds of the Korean Labor Party Headquarters Building in P'yongyang YI Sung-yop, North Korean Minister of Justice addressed fifty students of the Seoul Political Academy who had been assigned to the Eastern Liaison Office of the 526 Army Unit. Some of the students were to be re-assigned to clandestine recruiting missions under the cover of ROK police and ROK army positions. Because of YI's long residence in and knowledge of South Korea and because of his command of remnants of the North Korean II Corps behind United Nations lines, YI had directed North Korean guerrilla and counter-espionage activity in South Korea since the beginning of the Korean war.
7. Students dispatched across the front lines included the following persons:
CH'OE Hön-mo
CHONG U-song
HONG Song-wan
KIM Yon-hyöp
8. Radio operators sent with the first group included the following persons:
CH'OE Wön-chun
CHONG Song-ch'ae
O Ki-ch'ang (0702/6386/2490)
9. Radio operators sent with the second group included the following persons:
CH'OE Pyöng-hun (1508/3521/5651)
→ KIM Yöng-ki (6855/3057/1015)
YI Sang-sil (2621/4161/1395)
YI Sang-ho (2621/4161/3185)
10. The following persons were wounded in attempting to cross the front lines:
AN Yöng-sun (1344/3057/8642)
AN Yöng-sun (1344/3057/7311)
CH'OE Wön-chun
CHONG Song-ch'ae
HONG Chong-tök (3163/6945/1795)
O Ki-ch'ang⁴
PAK Küm-hwan (2613/2704/3562)
SONG Chu-söp
YI Sang-ki (2621/4161/6386)⁴
YU Chöm-tong (2692/7820/2639)

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11. Other students at the Seoul Political Academy included the following persons:

CH'OE Pyŏng-ki (1508/3521/1015)

CH'OE Pyŏng-kil (1508/3521/0679)

CHŎNG U-sŏng

KANG Tŏk-wŏn (1660/1795/0337)

KIM Nam-ch'ŏl (6855/0589/1796)

KIM Nam-sik (6855/0589/2787)⁴

KIM Sŏng-t'ae (6855/5110/3141)

KWŎN O-sŏng (2938/0063/2502)

PAK Chang-ch'un (2613/7022/2504)

PAK P'o-se (2613/5165/4798)⁴

TO Sam-ang (6670/0005/0600)

YI Pyŏng-ch'un (2621/3521/2504)

YI Sang-pong (2621/4161/1144)

YI T'ae-chun (2621/3141/0193)

12. In August 1951 the Eastern Liaison Office was at Songgŏ-ri (128-13, 38-08) (DT-3120) and Ando-ri (128-12, 38-28) (DT-3057). PAK (2613) (fnu) was director of the office.⁷ The former director was HŎ Chong-il (6079/6945/0001).

Chasŏng Political School

13. At the end of February 1952, upon the order of the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party, the political school at Chasŏng (126-39, 41-28) (CA-0493) resumed training of espionage agents for dispatch to South Korea. The school, closed at the start of the Korean war, was training 180 men and sixty women, all natives of South Korea who went to North Korea after 25 June 1950. The men were to go to the Chiri mountain (127-44, 35-20) (CQ-8410) area to serve as liaison agents between guerrilla and village labor party units. The three-month training at the Chasŏng school included courses in the history of the Communist Party, world history and social development, United States colonization policy, and intelligence cover techniques. The men also received extensive physical training.

1. [] Comment. In late 1951 the Seoul Political Academy, under the Korean Labor Party Headquarters in P'yŏngyang was training between eight hundred and one thousand students to organize Communist cells in any political or military unit in the ROK, and dispatched the majority of its advanced students to the 526 Army Unit, the North Korean guerrilla command unit, for assignment to "guidance sections" and aid in line-crossing.

2. [] Comment. Between 1 August and 10 September 1951 a Special Operations Unit (T'uksu Kongchak Tae) of thirty persons was at Songgŏ-ri. The organization, mission, and training of these persons prior to crossing the lines on about 15 September was reported in []

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